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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theater -The Member for Slocum. Bijos Opera Bonse Apejano. Booth's Theatre oli Trossics. Bunnell's Museum - Readway and Missl. Daly's Theatre - Mette Bennd Opern House - Panchon. Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Pentracon. Madison Square Theatre Ecocratic San Francisco Minstrels-Brandway and thick Standard Theatre-Patience. Thalle Theatre-Little Manna.

Theatre Comique - Spatter Sover Linty - Nations, Tony Pasier's Theolee - Patients - Patients Union Square Theatre - the Lights of London - Nations Wallack's Theatre-Yanth Windsor Theatre-The Plants

3 car, postpaul ; with Sumlay edition, \$7.70. SUNDAY S pagest, \$1.20 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY (S pares), \$1 per year, postpaid.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be hunded in this evening before six o'clock.

Not a Great Effort.

It is disappointing. Mr. Blaine's oration deaves no clear idea of his real opinion of GARPIELD. The reade, who dwells upon the lines of certain passag is may imagine that he discovers an under the of faint depreciation; but this may be the result of an effort on the part of the orator to avoid the common extreme of unreasoning adulation. Mr BLAINE's voice rings with the tone of genulne enthusiasm only when he comes at last to speak of the late President's behavior upon his deathbed.

Did Mr. BLAINE feel so keenly the difficultics of the occasion-the extraordinary difficulties of his own position-that for once in his life be allowed himself to be overnwed? Three-quarters of the address might have been written by almost any one of the campaign biographers of 1880. It rises at no point very far above the level of the usual memorial speech upon the floor of the Senate Chamber or the House of Representatives. The conventional proprieties are observed with even more care than by the veteran BANCROFT in his oration on Mr. LINCOLN. He departed so far from his subject as to attack the memory of Chief Justice TANEY and to arraign and threaten England. Mr. BLAINE attacks nobody and threatens no foreign power. In short, it is rather commonplace.

The Mutilator of the Monument.

To mutilate or deface a monument is an offence against the laws of this State, punish-

able by fine or imprisonment or both. If the person who recently removed the inscriptions from the ANDRÉ monument at Tarrytown is duly apprehended, tried, and convicted, he should of course be punished. An appropriate punishment, in our judg-

ment, would be a fine without incarceration In a criminal case it is always proper to consider the circumstances in mitigation of the penalty to be imposed.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD had a perfect legal right to erect a monument to a spy. The fact that other people, such as George Wash-INGTON, thought this spy was properly and deservedly hanged, could not constrain Mr. FIELD to entertain the same view of the case. In this free country, a man may honor whomsoever he likes, even if it be a foe whose success would have destroyed freedom in America. A monument to BENEDICT ARNOLD would be entitled to just the same legal protection as the Tarrytown monument to the

We do not criticise the law, any more than we object to the law which makes a starving man who seatches a Aaf of bread, liable for the theft. But as the bread under such cirtion to hunger, so the granite shaft which perpetuates a hated memory may offer an overwhelming temptation to patriotism; and in both cases, the character of the temptation should be considered in fixing the punishment.

Gladstone's Troubles.

It is less than two years since Mr. GLAD-STONE came into power, with a majority of more than a hundred at his back in the House of Commons, exclusive of the Home Rulers, who had cooperated with the Liberals in the general election, and were expected to side with them in the national legislature. Soldom has a British Prime Minister entered office with a fairer prospect of carrying himself and his party with credit and success through the whole septennial term for which the life of a Parliament is permitted by statute to extend. Yet such are the difficulties and perplexities in which the Premier has involved himself that the task of government has become well nigh impracticable.

Neither by his foreign policy nor by his management of home affairs has Mr. GLAD-STONE succeeded in strengthening his hold upon public confidence, or even in satisfying the demands of his own party. The sole creditable feature of his foreign and colonial policy is the concession of independence to the Transvaal republic. As to the course pursued by his Government in Afghanistan, its consequences have as yet been hidden from the British public, and will probably remain so while Russia thinks she can count on the friendship of the British Foreign Office But it is impossible to disguise the unpleas ant predicament in which the present Cabinet are placed by the state of things in Egypt, where the virtual supersession of the English and French Comptrollers-General must be construed as a defiance of Lord GRANVILLE'S threatened intervention. Distrusted by Austria, disdained by Germany, detested by Turkey, and now, since the downfall of the GAMBETTA Ministry, deserted by France, the GLAD-STONE Government finds itself practically powerless to assert the dignity and protect the interests of Great Britain in the Levant. Another disappointment resulting from the substitution of M. DE FREYCINET for GAMBET-TA is the failure to conclude a commercial treaty between France and the United Kingdom, upon terms that might appease the discontent of English manufacturers and arrest the fair trade movement, which is be-

coming a powerful factor in home politics. In his own party, Mr. GLADSTONE has been unable to avoid alarming or affronting some influential sections, and has been requited with lukewarm cooperation or bold insubordination. In dealing with the BRADLAUGH difficulty he has contrived to shock nonconformists by urging that an avowed atheist should be suffered to go through the mockery of eath taking, and at the same time to disgust advanced Radicals by his reflectance to bring in a bill repealing the last remnant of the statutory provision which makes an oath obligatory. Nor has he been more lucky in his scheme for suppressing Parliamentary obstruction: for, while he secured not only the undivided support of his own party, but that also of the

vent a numerically insignificant minority from blocking the legislative machine, he finds his present plan for choking discussion by a majority of one resisted desperately by Conservatives, and viewed with misgiving and dismay by many Liberals, who look for ward to a possible discomfiture of their party at some future election.

All such troubles, however, must seem trivial when compared with the censeless annoyance and anxiety to which Mr. Ghab-STONE is subjected by the miscarriage of his efforts to solve the Irish problem. From the start he has been singularly unlucky in this business, and it will not do to ascribe his failure solely to faults of judgment and of temper. Deeply as the course he has pursued toward Mr. PARNELL and the Land Lengue is resented in Ireland, nobody doubts that Mr. GLADSTONE has more sympathy with Irish grievances and aspirations than can be looked for from any member of the Conservative party, or even of the old Whig connection. He began with the best intentions, and the Compensation for Disturbance bill, thrown out by the House of Lords, would bave done much to allay the agrarian agitation and to win the trust of Irishmen, and would probably have averted those outbreaks in the winter of 1889 81 by which Mr. FORSTER justified his clamor for a coercion act. The Prime Minister must, of course, bear the responsibility and the odium of that measure, but he is too experienced a statesman not to have viewed with intense bitterness the alleged necessity of prefacing his project of remedial legislation by repressive action of exceptional severity. For the cruel predicament in which he found himself and whose effect, as he no doubt foresaw, would be to taint with incurable distrust and aversion the feeling of the Irish people toward the reforms he had in view, Mr. GLADSTONE holds, not unreasonably, the House of Lords accountable. But for the obstacles thrown in his way by the majority of that body, he would have been able to guarantee the Irish tenant against ejectment pending a statutory readjustment of his relations to his landlord, while the Land act itself might have been made a much less dubious blessing but for the amendments with which the Lords insisted on trammelling that measure. It was they, for instance, who compelled Mr. GLAD-STONE, much against his will, to insert a provision giving landlords a right to have the decisions of the Land Commission reviewed by the High Court of Appeal at Westminster, a stipulation which not only entails great delay and expense upon litigants, but leaves the purport of the new law uncertain pending an authoritative definition by the court

No wonder Mr. GLADSTONE bears a grudge against an assembly which has managed to discredit in advance, and to cripple in its operation, what he deems the great remedial measure of his public life. Nor can it be gainsaid that he has a reason for regarding the appointment by the Lords of a committee to inquire into the working of the Land net with special suspicion and resentment at this time. We must bear in mind that questions of the utmost import to the Irish tenant came up recently on appeal to the Land Court from the awards of sub-Commissioners, and that the representative of the landlord interest on the bench dissented from the judgment of his colleagues and expressed a conviction that his own view would be sustained by the High Court of Appeal. Now these momentous questions of construction are about to be brought before the English tribunal, and Mr. GLADSTONE is probably not mistaken in believing that the unfriendly inquiry instituted by the House of Lords is intended to shake public confidence in his measure, and affect the decision of the appellate court.

Technically, of course, the House of Lords

of last resort.

has as much right as the House of Commons to inquire into the working of a law for which, in theory at least, both branches of the legislature are jointly responsible. But when, as in this instance, such action seems to involve a covert reflection and to mask an inimical design, the leader of the majority in the lower Chamber may meet it in two ways. He may propose and carry through the Commons the resolution for which the order of the day was yesterday postponed by a large majority of the House, to the effect that the committee of inquiry appointed by the Lords is uncalled for and unjustified by any public interest. This would be tantamount to a vote of censure passed by one branch of the legislature on the other, and would either bring about a deadlock in legislation, or if unresented by the upper House would irremediably lower it in public esteem. The other course open to Mr. GLADSTONE, if he is resolved not to permit the appointment of the committee of inquiry to pass without sharp protest, is to tender to the Queen his resignation, which, as no other man could probably hold together the ill-assorted elements of the Liberal majority, would be followed by a speedy disselution of Parliament. It is possible indeed that the Peers may hesitate to provoke either a collision with the Commons or an appeal to the country, and may accordingly be vailed upon to retreat from the position they have taken; but this is scarcely probable in view of the influence exerted by the Marquisof Salasbury. The present week at all events, will settle what is to come of the antagonism between Mr. GLADSTONE and the House of Lords.

Was Garfield Slandered ?

In the course of his review of Gen. GAR-FIELD's career, Mr. BLAINE came to a point at which every ear must have been strained to catch his words. Speaking of the lat Presidential canvass, the orator said:

"He was met with a storm of detraction at the verour of his nonduction, and it continued with increasing volume and momentum until the close of his victorio

No might nor greatness in mortality can consure becape the land wounding calumny. The whitest withe strikes. What king so strong can be the gall up in the slanderous tongue?

Under it all he was calm, and strong, and confider shole life is more remarkable or more creditable tha his bearing through those five full months of vituper tion—a prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive man. one ant and cruel draft upon the powers of moral or turance. The great mass of these unjust impassed unnoticed, and with the general debris of th ampaign fell into oblivion."

Gen. Garffeld may have been calumni ated in the heat of the campaign. Mr BLAINE may have information of false charges brought against the Republican candidate, of which we have never heard. In that case he is historically accurate when he says that these "unjust imputations pa-sed unnoticed, and at the end of the cam-

paign fell into oblivion. But if Mr. BLAINE means that the charges based on the report of the Credit Mobilier investigating committee were unjust impu tations, or that they have fallen into oblivion he misrepresents the facts. The circum stances attending the death of the President closed every accusing mouth to every utterance save words of pity; but it did not change one letter of the record.

It was on the motion of Mr. BLAINE, the

concluded. And if Mr. BLAINE believed that the verdict of the committee was an unjust imputation, he refrained from saying so at the time, and has maintained his belief in silence from that day to this.

North and South Dakota. Dakota Territory was very appropriately named, and Dakota is the best name that could be chosen for the State which Congress has apparently determined to form out of the southern part of the Territory. But the idea of calling the State South Dakota and the remaining portion of the Territory North Da-

kota is foolish, and ought to be abandoned. The resort to adject, as is wholly unnecessary. The name Dah ta has not been so long in use as to identit, it indissolubly with the northern half of the Territory. There is no dearth of other suitable appellations for that region. The most preferable is Pembina. It is the name of a well-known military post on the Red River of the North, near the British frontier. The county in which the fort is

situated is also called Pembina. The accent of this word falls on the final syllable, as in Panama; but that syllable is

pronounced or rather than ale. If any Congressman can think of a better name than Pembina, let it be adopted, but let us have no North Dakota. By making this point the Democrats can show their good taste, even if they are unable to prevent the premature admission of the southern half of the Territory as a State.

Despite the rival attractions of two Italian opera companies, and a third in near prospect. he six-day foot race is drawing crowds of spectators. The reappearance of ROWELL is the secret of this revival of the pedestrian mania, and the famous little man justified this enthusiasm by beating the best previous records hour after hour vesterday. The great things hoped for from the other famous walkers were not forthcoming. VINT'S \$1,000 disappeared early in the day, the little shoemaker, crippled by rheumatism, being the first to retire, when he had originally expected to stick to the last. Scorr, the California wonder, was soon dragging wearily in the rear; poor PETER PANCHOT, who had got his long-de-ired chance of meeting ROWELL, was limping behindhand; FITZOERALD, who had had the best previous secord of all, was apparently worn down by undertaking another six-day race too soon after his preceding one; Huones shambled painfully about, though with a fine showing of miles made; HART, whether he ran or walked, was always graceful, but could not travel fast far ahead of these and of all, running lightly, tirelessly, almost constantly, was the sturdy Englishman, with whom only his own ountryman, HAZAEL, seemed able to compete for many miles on a stretch. At a dollar a head. the gate money now promises to be enormous. and the winner will have a solid fortune

There has not in a quarter of a century been man nominated for a seat on the Supreme bench the qualifications of Stanlar Matrages.—Cracinnati

That is true. No one before MATTHEWS was ver nominated because he had helped to deprive of his office the man who had been chosen President, and to give it to another man who had been defeated in the election.

Col. BRINE of the Royal Engineers, regardess of the unhappy fate of Mr. Powell, is said to be about to cross the British Channel in a balloon, going from Canterbury to Boulogne. After all, the only wonder is that this excursion has not been taken before. With a steady wind at starting, reliance could be had in general on its lasting long enough for the very swift rate of travel in a balloon neross the Channel. At all events, it sounds more like a genuine attempt when aeronauts, instead of talking wildly about traversing the Atlantic, are content to try first a

The notion that Lord ARTHUR CLINTON. the missing brother of the Duke of Newcastle s a workman in a rolling mill of Milwauke will render the workmen in those mills objecof scrutiny. No doubt some observers will fancy through the grime of the forge, and an aristocratic bearing under a laborer's overalls.

to be made comfortable by the enemy, but the bitterness of an anti-liquor war at Oberlin. Ohio, has been aggravated by the refusal of a man, whose place is spied upon, to furnish accommodations to his accusers. The proprietor of a drug store is charged with selling liquor upon the verbal prescription of persons presenting themselves, and in such doses as they demand. The temperance people fore determined to keep two of their number constantly on guard in the store, change of pickets taking place every hour. These sentinels made themselves at home and rested comfortably until the druggist out his chairs where they could not be got at. Then the temperance watchers brought camp stools with them. As a further hint that their company was not wanted the druggist threw mer and stools into the street. In this emer gency the temperance people appealed to the Mayor, who is in sympathy with them. He at once commissioned thirty citizens as deputy marshals, and the picketing of the drug store is continued. What greater right to the shelter and comfort of the store these marshals have loss not appear, but the druggist has submitted to the arrangement. He has, however, be gun a series of damage suits, which will furnish some of the soldiers of teetotalism with occupation in the courts for a while,

The ecclesiastical trial of Brother Lewis i. IRELAND of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church of West Troy has cor to an end. The necused is the son of a Methodist minister, and was for twelve years a class cader in the Washington Street Church. He was charged with immoral conduct in seven different and distinct allegations. The trial began on Monday, the 13th of February, and on last Monday the jury of five brought in their verdiet. They found Brother IRELAND guilty f profaning the Sabbath by horse racing or trotting on the Sabbath on the canal and on the Albany Turnpike; guilty of attempting vioently and foreibly to dispossess the occupant of a certain parcel of land; guilty of attempting to gain possession of the same parcel of land by a suit at law, in violation of the rules of the Church which forbid a member of the Church entering into a lawsuit with another member before an attempt is made to settle the matter in dispute by arbitration; guilty of making a false statement about Preacher Gares of the Washington Stree Church: guilty of calling the members of that church a "set of hypocrites;" and guilty of wrongfully, maliciously, and in violation of th discipline of the Church, commencing a lawsuit in the civil courts against his pastor, D. W. Garas, and the Washington Street Methodis Episcopal Church. "We find," wrote the jury in concluding the verdict-" We find also the specifications sustain the general complaint of charge of immoral conduct in the first degree We also find, upon examination, that the gen eral complaint or charge was not proven to b onceived in sin or born of malice."

The result of this verdiet is that Brother IRE-LAND is expelled from the Washington Street Church. It must be very consoling to the friends of Mr. Indland-and that he has friends the stimony at the trial proved-to know that the harge that he called a brother "a damned liar" was not sustained. Ex-Brother IRELAND gave notice that he should appeal from the verdiet. Then the Ray, Chairman pronounced the benediction, and the church trial was ended.

But its effects are not ended. The Mason Court Martial.

Washington Feb. 27 .- At the Mason court Conservatives, for the resolution passed a Speaker of the House, that the Credit MoldsFour ago, and which aimed merely to prelier investigation was begun, prosecuted, and i up to the thorac, the channel is a property to pre-

MR. CONKLING'S NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Certainly nothing s more natural than that the President should desire to confer upon Mr. Conkling the highest honor in his gift. Their long and close personal and political ties would justify that expectation, even if Gen. Arthur did not feel that the eminent standing of his friend deserved the best recognition he could offer under the peculiar circumstances of his retirement from

the Senate. No complaint was made when the late President selected Mr. Blaine for the directing spirit of his Administration, though his fitness for that trust was questioned by many, and his integrity had long been stained and suspected. Had Gen, Garfield lived through his term, Mr. Blaine would have driven home the wedge which he first entered with the appointment of Judge Robertson, and before two years had clapsed the probability is the country would have been forced into a foreign war, for jobbery and polities.

Nobody supposes Mr. Conkling wishes for office of any kind. No man of his age over declined so many of the foremost distinctions as he has done. Any seat in Gen. Grant's Cabinet was at his disposal for eight years. He refused the Chief Justiceship tendered without consulting him. He refused the exceptional honor of being made Ambassador to Great Britain, a rank authorized by the Constitution, but not recognized in our diplomacy.

And it may be said now that, although urgently pressed by President Arthur and by others to accept the Treasury Department. Mr. Conkling absolutely declined that compliment. All his tastes and all his habits are adverse to office-holding, and, to say the whole truth, office, at its best, is but gilded bondage.

Mr. Conkling is now in the active practice of his profession, voluntarily sought to renair the waste of public life, and with the very best prospects of success. A seat on the bench can afford no attraction to a mind like his; and it is hardly possible that, in the full vigor of life, and with his powers, he would be content with seclusion in a judicial monastery.

Of course, Mr. Conkling will not speak in regard to the Judgeship until the Senate shall have acted on the nomination. The heutel attack on him by the Half-Breed organs, and the mean malignity of Mr. Hoar, echoed by Mr. Ingalls, in executive session, will only call out in his behalf the activity of a class of Senators who otherwise might have remained passive.

Mr. Hoar would not dare to say in open session what he said when protected by the rule of secreey. He took the opportunity behind Mr. Conkling's back to open the long closed vials of a craven revenge for the slights put upon him when Mr. Conkling looked in his eye, and rebuked his hypocrisy and cant.

Mr. Conkling was undoubtedly instrumental in rejecting E. R. Hoar when nominated for a place in the Supreme Court, and that fact sticks in the memory of the Chadband brother. While Attorney-General, E. R. Hoar had given constant offence to Republican Senators by his insulting manners, and by his offensive assumption of authority. They refused to hold intercourse with him, and Gen. Grant was compelled to get rid of this official nuisance, which the Senate would not transfer to the highest judicial tribunal.

This is the true explanation of Mr. Hoar's attack, and it is quite in keeping with the disracter of the man, and with that of the soalled reformers, in whose name he claims to speak. Senators who grouned under Mr. Conkling's leadership in the Senate, and others, like Mr. Ingalls, who envied his commanding abil-But they are afraid of the record. It was Mr. Conkling's misfortune in public life to be careless of conciliation. He made enemies unnec essarjly, with overflowing resources to make friends even without seeming effort.

He will be confirmed as Judge of the Supreme Court, and the adversaries who suppose this net will withdraw the lion from their path, may find the public road that leads to the White House in 1884 very unsafe for travel.

MORE INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

Mr. Evarts Should First be Inquired Into. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In view full the Peruvian developments, the proposed investigation ordered by the House, and suggested by Mr. Bayard in the Senate, stops far short of the most material point.

The first question is not whether Mr. Morton s officially compromised in this nasty business but how Mr. Evarts came to open negotiations with foreign private persons involving the polley of the United States, and how he came to communicate to them, "confidentially" or otherwise, such information relating to the affairs of the Department of State as he gave to Suarez the agent of the French bondholders and of the Crodit Industriel.

When that is done thoroughly, then Mr. Morton ought to be investigated; also his diplomatic colleague, Mr. Huribut, who wrote to Mr. Binine, Oct. 5, 1881: "I have at my own risk concluded with President Calderon (whom Blaine and himself bad set up as a puppet in their hands) an arrangement by which the unfinished line of railway will be turned over by the Government to me as intermediary or trus tee, to transfer the same to an American com pany to complete, develope, and operate it."

Next in order will come the case of Minister

Adams at Bolivia, who is publicly charged with being concerned in a vast mining venture. The example of Mr. Schenek in the Emma Mine job seems to have been followed with active emulation by these Ministers of Hayes and of Garfield, and to have been impressed on the brilliant policy" of the Department of State

under the last two Secretaries-Evarts and Blaine. AN OLD DIPLOMATIST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Make Him High Cockslorum!

From the Boston Post.

Grant has had bull pups, fast horses, Jersey cows, houses, house lots, fat purses of m ney, two terms of the Presidency, a bank Presidency, a Nexican land grant given him, a house full of trinkets from the Shah of Persia, the King of Stant, and from emperors, empresses queens, lords, dukes, barous, counts, and Wall street rokers; and now the Senate of the United States ha Why not declare Grant to be the grand high cockalorus of the universe and done with it? The Democratic Ser afors who voted to make him General of the army, woul laubiless be glad to do what they could in this direction His salary should not be less than \$10,000,000.

A Plain Remark by a Frank Man.

From the Chicago Times.
Deneon Richard Smith of Cincinnatt, now thelly devoted to a crosade for the closing of saloons a Sunday, sent his young man to interview Murai Halstend, and received for answer this short and vigor ous remark . "Foldlesticks! It is all humbur. I don' believe in such hypocrisy. You may close the front doors, but you cannot stop drinking. That is all I have

Searching for Lord Arthur Clinton.

MILWAUNER, Feb. 27.-Persons have arrived in this vity who are supposed to have found some traces of the missing brother of the links of Newcastle. Upon the success of this expedition, it is said, rests the final settlement of the question as to whether Lord Arthur Chaton really committed suicide or field to America.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Adelian Patti in Opera. Even on memorable first nights and in its palmiest days Wallack's old theatre never, we venture to say, gathered a more notable or brilliant audience than the one that was drawn there last evening to witness Mme. Patti's first

operatic performance.
It is twenty-one years since she was last heard in opera in this city, and it is not often in the history of the stage that a singer skips that interval of time between successive appearances, and yet comes back bringing with her all the gifts that she carried away, and renewing the spell as though but a night had inervened. That, however, is what Mmc. Pattl, by the grace of Time, has succeeded in doing, Something, perhaps, has been lost from the brilliancy of the upper notes of the voice, which has compelled here and there the transposing a note lower of some aria, such as the "Ah forse lui" of last night's "Traviata," but the loss is really of little consequence to the audience, since what remains is so perfect. The Venus of Milo is none the less an embodiment of the bighest art that it has lost its

rendering of the Violetta, considered vocally, was without a flaw. Every art of the accomplished prima donna was brought to the interpretation of the rôle. quality of voice was delightful to the car: the phasing was marked by the most subtle intelligence; every resource of vocal-ism was made use of; phrases that were sung almost in a whisper were distinctly heard throughout the house (a great lesson for those singers who think it necessary to be noisy in order to be heard), and passages of execution were taken with a breadth of voice and yet with a facility that made them seem very simple. In a word, Mme. Patti's singing has the same characteristic that Partricke found in Garrick's acting. It was to natural that he thought any one could do it. Her vocalism is so finished that it has all the elements of simplicity and the character of a thing easy to do.

So much for the vocalist. As for the actress, it was not to be supposed that the stage training of more than twenty years would not have suggested to her innumerable "points," some of them novel and striking, to illustrate the character, or that she should not be found to have a complete and well-defined conception of the role. And this was the case. But in spite of it the effect upon the audience, so far as we could judge, was not such as to kindle any genuine enthusiasm. What applause there was seemed to be almost entirely a tribute to Mme. Patti's singing. sung almost in a whisper were dis-

whether it is that the character itself was Whether it is that the character itself was distasteful to the audience or whether Mme. Patti, with all her command of stage resource, is in herself somewhat artificial, and so falls to impart to the audience an emotion that she does not herself feet, the fact remains that the house, though exceptionally intelligent in its composition, was exceptionally cold, and the opera which people had paid so much to hear passed off without any notable demonstration of pleasure.

This very likely was in part due to the fact that, besides herself, there washo one in the cast who inspired any emotion whatever. Seconded by such singers as Campanini and Gaiassi, the result might have been different.

Her chief supporters were Signor Nicolini and Signor Salvati. But Nicolini is one of those supporters who are themselves supported. It Signor Salvati. But Nicolini is one of those supporters who are themselves supported. If was curious to observe in the duets with Mme. Patti, when it fell to him to sing the motive first, he invariably sang it flat. When Mme. Patti's firm voice came to his assistance he caught from her the true pitch, and so long as she sang with him he was quite right, but, being left to himsel, again, he fell back into his old we's, and sang out of tune. Nicolini, however, is too old and experienced an actor hot to aid the scene by his presence. He appears to better advantage than in the concert room, and gives the impression of one who in his day had been a tenor of renown, but unfortunately whose day had passed.

of renown, but the passed.

Signor Salvati, who took the part of Germont, the father, did not sing out of tune, and he has a very pleasing quality of voice and uses it well, but he lacks force, and gives no animation

well out he lacks force, and gives no animation or impulse to the opera.

So far as the setting of the opera was concerned, there was much that was gratifying. The chorus was small, but it was appropriately and handsomely costumed. The orchestra also was small, too small for sonority, but it was very carefully and skilfully conducted by Signor d'Auria, who showed great discretion and tact, and many of the qualities that make a good conductor. As for the dresses, such claboration and splendor of costume and such a bewilderment of jewelry as Mmc. Fatti displayed has not before been seen upon the stage. Violetta must certainly have led a very rapid life to have arrived so early at that Goiconda. It looked a little as though there was something more of display in these directions than the requirements of the character called for. It was magnificent, but was it art?

"The Member for Slorum" at the Park

Mr. N. C. Goodwin is a funny actor, produces merriment as though he couldn't help it. Mrs. Goodwin is a elever actress. The one is clownish and the other a burlesquer, but those qualities helped rather than hindered Park Theatre last evening. Mr. Goodwin appeared as the meek little member of Parliament, suffering from the honpecking of a realous wife, the flerce attentions of a strong-minded grass widow, and the oppressions of a typical mother-in-law in a three-net English ferce called The Member for Slocam." The piece has some indicrons situations and a little witty hanguage, but does not amount to anything in itself. Its chief fault for the Goodwin's purposes is that it impedes thom in their anythes which are highly successful in their way, and compels them to attempt legitimate comedy acting in which they are not especially happy. Their lapses into congenial burlesque were welcome, and provided the best features of their performance. Park Theatre last evening. Mr. Goodwin ap-

"Sam'l of Posen" at Haverly's.

Haveriy's Fourteenth Street Theatre was well filled last evening showing that "Sam'l of Posen" in the second week of its second term is still popular. Mr. M. B. Curtis is unusual and attractive in his part. His method of speech which, to quote from Pouch, is as if he had a barble ub 'is dose," carries a joke weft. "barble ub "is dose," carries a joke weft. The room in a gambling house, where a murder is performed in full view of what must be intended for Peck slip, is also successful, though possibly not in the precise way that was mapped out. Mr. Mark as Mr. Fibrurse was so goed a swell that one wished there were more of him, and the same is true of Mrs. Rouse as Mrs. Makeahy. The relapse of Sana't from his well-sustained character, where he gives a dellar and a clock in charity, is only an agreeable incongraity, and no point of the play probably was greeted with greater appliance last evening. Mile, Celeste, the heartless woman of the play, spoke broken French very brokenly, and the rest of the support was pleasantly if not surprisingly competent.

"Amleto" at Booth's.

As Charles Lamb is said to have devised a whole conversation to lead up to a pun, so Mr. Ambroise Thomas would seem to have com posed a whole opera to justify one act-the last, In spite of some good writing in the very early part of the score, he soon bases the thread of his inspiration, and at least three acts are but a dreary waste of musical grammar and rhetoric. It is clear in the hearing of last night why the opera after one representation in New York by the Nilssan troupe ten years ago was definitely shelved. The late hour at which the performance closed last night renders it impossible to do more than allude to Mme. Gerster's poetic and touching—almost heart-rending—acting and singing in the last act. Her support was but moderately good at best. early part of the score, he soon loses the thread

Tony Pastor's Theatre.

Tony Pastor's comfortable playhouse in Fourteenth street is at the flood tide of pros perity. Its Eastlake chairs were all filled evening. The variety performance which precedes the more ambitious of forts of the management was certainly vaforis of the management was certainly va-rious, and abounding in wholesome fun-Mr. Fastor, as he has done this many years, making no small part of the fun himself. Of the burlesque of "Patience," which is the chief attraction, it is no disparagement to the per-formance given at the other theatres to say that in point of music and fun it is not behind them. The choruses are strong well drilled, well dressed, and Miss Lillian Russell's Patience in unexcelled.

Notes of the Stage.

Margie Mitchell played Function to a large andience in the Grand Opera House last evening. The time honored impersonation was received with the full time on him and. At the end of the first and third acts Nice Mitchell was called before the curism. She was fairly supported "The Colours!" with Lester Wallack and the Eric Ray ley councily company as a saftre on the self-circ craze, was appreciated by a large audience in Haverly's probalty Theatre last evening. Most Thomas Waldon was charming as Selie, and the other characters were well suffamed.

well sustained.

Desiman Thompson, who has made Finele Jush, the old Jackson Democrat, in "Joshua Whitcomb 'a well known character, played in the Park Theatre. Brooklyn, last excuing to a well filled house. The sections were as realistic as if an old Long Island former and dropped in and found its way on the state. Nice Julia Wilson was the interesting little crossing sweeper Tot.

A OUESTION OF THE DAY.

If Conking Becomes a Judge, will be Aban-

ALBANY, Feb. 27,-Nobody knows whether Mr. Conkling was really surprised at his nomination to the bench of the Supreme Court, or whether he will accept or decline the office. But those who imagine that if he becomes a Judge he will thenceforth wholly withdraw from polities will doubtless find themselves very much mistaken. The two principal fields for the performance of his judicial duties would be Washington city and the State of New York. Indeed, excepting brief incursions into Vermont and Connecticut, his work as Judge would

be confined to the localities first named. Now, the idea that Mr. Conkling could come into close contact for eleven months in the year with men and events in New York and Washington, and take no interest in political questions, is absurd. Such a change in the matured habits of a lifetime would be nothing short of marvellous. And, as a logical deduction from these premises, it may be taken for granted, that though Mr. Conkling would be careful to do all that could be properly required of him as a Judge, his friends would nevertheless regard him as just as free to aspire to a seat in the Senate, or to the Presidency even, as if he were not on the bench.

Abundant precedents would insette this

Senate, or to the Presidency even, as if he were not on the bench.

Abundant precedents would justify this course, The recent case of David Davis is in point. He desired the Presidency all the time he was on the bench, and resigned to enter the Senate. Mr. Justice Field was a prominent candidate for President in the Convention that nominated Gen. Hancock. Mr. Chase was ready to become President all the while he was Chief Justice. The learned and upright Samuel Nelson is another example of the same kind. He more than once struggled to get a nomination for Senator in Congress in the legislative cancus at Albany when a Judge of the United States Supreme Court. While sitting by his side. John McLean of Ohio and Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire were formidable candidates for a Presidential nomination in the national conventions of their parties. Smith Thompson, a Judge of the same court, ran for Governor of New York. In our own day we know that Chief Judge Sanford E. Church of the Court of Appeals did not deem it incompatible with his judicial duties to seek to be Governor and Senator in Congress.

If Mr. Conkling goes on the bench, why should he be debarred the privilege of following these examples if he and his friends see fit? But he may bring speculation to naught by declining to become a Judge.

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHDAY.

The Poet Declining any Public Testimontal on Account of Mis Pulling Health. BOSTON, Feb. 27.-The congratulations of

this, his seventy-fifth birthday, are tempered by the knowledge that they can bereafter expeet to celebrate with him few if any more such anniversaries. Not that the end is expected in days or weeks, but that a fatal dis ease has to an extent not generally known undermined a strong constitution, and left th beloved post in such feeble health that he was obliged to decline any public testimonial on this the seventy-fifth nuniversary of his birth. Last summer it was published through the country that he had submitted to the removal by the knife of a cancer from his face. The operation was as successful as could be expected, but recently he was again very ill, the fact being kept from publication at his urgent request. For weeks no one saw him, except members of his family and his physicians. Today he received informatly a number of friends, He welcomed very kindly a correspondent of The Sux, and spoke of being visited by many school children bearing flowers and good wishes. He had received to-day, he said, some forty congratulatory letters, but few of which he had yet been able to read. He is not by any means the active, robust man in appearance that he was two or three years ago, but his face is lighted by the same kindly sympathy as of old. Although he sinows his years, it is hard to believe that he may be near the end, a single touch of unnatural color being the only sign of disease noticeable.

In the public schools of Cambridge the poet's birthday was observed by the reading of scleentons from his works and sketches of his life by the leachers.

In Portland, Me., the day was observed by the Maine Historical Society.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—The birthday of the poet Longfellow was celebrated in the public schools here to-day by appropriate exercises, consisting of the recitation of selections from his poems and the reading of compositions on his life and writings. The exercises were participated in by nearly 5,000 children, white and colored. this the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth Last summer it was published through

SETTLING ELECTION SCORES

The committee appointed by the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association to prefer charges against Civil Justice Alfred

Steekler, Charles Steekler, his brother, and John Graham, Julius Harburger, and Charles A. Binder, supporters of Justice Steeckler, met last evening in the Concordin Assembly Rooms them in amusing the large audience at the Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., the leader of the association, and Henry C. Botty, the candidate for Civil Justice favored by hi....

sat near the committee. Chairman Kline called for Justice Steekler's defence to the charge that, in violation of his duty to the association, he ran for Civil Justice of the Fourth Judicial District against Henry C. Botty, the nominee of the Republican Convention, Justice Steckier produced a written reply and began to read, but Chairman Kline said that whatever defence was offered must be oral. Justice Steckier insisted upon reading, and there was an outburst of erres from the side of the room on which Just ce Patterson's supporters sat. Justice Steckier's friends tried to shout them down; angry words were exchanged, and for a few minutes an exchange of blows was imminent. The committee said, through the Chairman, that they did not wish to listen to any more of Justice Steckier's written defence, and that he could submit it. Justice Reckler's declined to do this.

Chairman Kline allowed him to read it. Mr. Steckier admitted that he had supported his brother, adding that it was his behirt that Mr. Botty was not nominated in good faith, Messrs, Binder and Graham made the same reply to the charges. C. Botty, the nominee of the Republican Con-

Body was not nominated in good faith. Messrs. Binder and Graham made the same reply to the charges.

Mr. Harburger, being asked for his defence, said that the committee was a star-chamber affair, gotten up at the bidding of a certain Judge. Committeeman Martin sprang to his feet and said, indignantly, that Mr. Harburger had taken money from that Judge on the eve of election, to use in his election district, but had traiterously used it to defeat the candidates of that Judge.

I plead guilty, exclaimed Mr. Harburger, and I am proud to be ended a traiter in a good cause. Fittell you why I worked against the candidates of Judge Fatterson. Several years ago a committee waited upon Judge Patterson, headed by Mr. Flaccus of this district, to ask for the Assembly nomination for a man in this room. Judge Patterson's reply was that he would not nominate a Jew. [Grouns, hisses, and cheers.] Mr. Harburger then submitted a written defence admitting that he worked for Justice Stacker and he seemed the contexts. Mr. Botty stoke in favor of the expulsion of Justice Stacker and he seemed the second of the starters from the Justice Steckler.

Mr. Botty speke in favor of the expulsion of Justice Steckler and his supporters from the

association. The Beath of Heary Winter.

Henry Winter of the firm of Winter & Ball, manufacturers of umbrella frames, died at his residents in Varick street, Jersey City, yesterday, from kidney dis case, aged 34 years. He was born in Germany. He began business in Honorshie, Ps. thirty eight years are the subsequently started a factor in this city which is still continued in connection with one in Jersey City both giving employment to MD persons. He leaves widow and several grown up children.

Spring's advertising agents come, Unberalded by trump or drum, To give, for April, May & Co.,

They stretch a sign across the sky, Telling in print that all may see

The many wonders soon to be. Annauncements shine on plains and hills. And rushing streams and babbling rills Are talking as they shout and sing About the splendid show of spring.

On every field the words appear You soon shall see a marvel here." In every forest, overhead " Here shall a gorgeous tent be spread."

They capture all our cars and eyes, And whisper of a grand surprise They say the bluebirds soon will bring The wonders of the show of spring

Our towns and cities they invade, And fill the avenues of trade; Then straightway in the windows glow Announcements of the season's show.

The old, old show, yet always new, That never fails to come when due-The sight that all rejoice to see, And, bust of all, the show is free

SUNBEAMS.

-A glutton died at Clinton, Ill., after winting a wager that he could cat a specified quantity of

The wild horses pasturing in the pampas

of the Argentine Republic are estimated to number two and a half millione.

-There is extraordinary activity just now

in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne. The weekly pay roll of one firm was lately within \$5 of \$50,000. -An Irish male hospital nurse when asked

what case in his ward he deemed the most dangerous pointed with a grin to the case of surgical instruc-on the table, and said "That, sur." -An important modification in the usage

of the Vatican has been decided on by Leo XIII. His contly solemnized, leaving the famous Sixtine Chapet to become a monument of religious art.

There was nothing peculiar about a re-

ent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church. Then the bride dropped her bushaml's arm, got into her father's carriage, and returned home alone. She refused either to see him again or to make any explanation of her conduct.

—Lady Lousdale, the widow of the late

young earl, will remove to Wilton, the beautiful seat of her brother, the Earl of Pembroke, where she will probably reside with her infant daughter. There is no truth in the report, so widely circulated in society, says the London World, that an heir to the earldon is exp -Mme, de Rute, née Bonaparte-Wyse, bet-—Mine, de Rute, nee nonaparte ter known as Mnie. Rattazzi, still holds her own. She astonished the Madrileños the other night by appearing the model of the still dress embroidered with a at a ball in an ivory-atin dress embroidered with a "hunt" of the date of Philip II.—horses, dogs, and

hunters—the whole reproduced in natural colors with the most costly slikboredlework and artistic design. —The gayety at Pau this winter has been almost mexampled—bunting, lawn tennis, cricket, polo, bails, concerts, bassars, afternoons, and golf. About the town are seen drags, tamiens—nay, even very much tancems, in the shape of three horses in a line. The wenther has hitherto been most perfect-no fires, open windows; and yet, until quite lately, skating, with the speciators sitting on the banks with parasols up

-Claremont, the future residence of Prince

Leopold, is being thoroughly overhauled, the drainage is to be put in perfect order, and some structural altera-tions will be made in the interior of the mansion. The tine ballroom facing the lawn is being converted into a drawing room. This is the chamber in which mass was celebrated during the tenure of the French family -Louis Philippe, Queen Marie Amelia, and the Orleans Princes.

—'The Invistors' Guardian says that 1,335 new companies were registered under the Limited Liability acts in London during 1881, with a total capital of £107,882,941, the particulars of which appeared rek in the columns of that journal. In 1880 the total BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The congratulations of the personal friends of the poet Longfellow on this of \$1.20,120,220, which included several of the old-this, his seventy-fifth birthday, are tempered established joint-stock banks, registered under limited

liability, whose capital amounted to £21,487,000. A classification, under sixteen different headings, shows that the run has been chiefly upon mining, manufacture ing, and trading enterprise. -A Sanday law passed in 1702 remains on the statute books of Connecticut. It has long been is-nored as to its more severe provisions, but occasionally its prohibition of travel is brought into notice by a pros-cution, as in the case of excursions last summer. The Germans of New Haven and Hartfeel are moving for amount of recreation on Sunday. The legislators are squirming between two fires, for there is a strong and active sentiment of Puritanism in the State. The bill

under consideration would remove all restriction from -Germany, it is known, is the El Dorado of orders and decorations; still it may cause some surprise to hear, on the authority of the new Army List, that the to hear, on the anthority of the new Army List, that the Crown Prince is the happy possessor of no less than 63 stars and crosses. He is followed by his mucle, Prince Charles, who has 55 decorations, and his consin. Prince Frederick Charles, with 53. Next on the list come Gen eral Count Packler, the Emperor's Chamberlain, with 49, Prince Bismarck with 44, and Count Moltke with 41. Prince Albrecht of Prussia is the possessor of 55, and Field Marshal Count Manteuffel and Gen. Blumenthal can

east of 33 and 32 decorations respectively. -Statistics of receipts of the theatres and circuses of Paris for the past year have just been published. Their total in deliars is about \$4,522.800 as usined. Their total in dollars is about \$4,322,300, as against \$4,321,000 in 1877. For 1878, the year of the exhibition, they were \$4,121,220. Of well-known theatres, the following are the returns: Opera, \$417,488; Theatre Français, \$417,488; Clistelet, \$318.334; Opera Comique, \$270.552; Hippodrome, \$210. 390; Porte St. Martin, \$227,748; Varietes, \$224,121; Van-deville, \$162,072; Garte, Palais Royal, Folles Drama-tiques, and Nouveantes, \$143,000 cach. Gymnase, \$118. 000), Odeon, \$94,682; Chateau d'Eau, \$01,082; Bouffes \$70,292; Nations, \$64,888. Then follow the Ciuny, Pan

orains. Bellville, Batignolles, Grenelle, Gobelins, and Montinartre Theatres, with upward of \$2,999 each, and lastly, theatres with receipts less than \$29,990. -There are some very small and light men in the English university crews this year. Keiser o Trinity College, the bow our in the Cambridge crow, weigheouly 12 pounds. The rost of that crew are heavier men than usual in recent Cambridge crows, one of them Fairbairn of Jesus, weighing 189 pounds. stroke of the Oxford crew, Higgins, of Magdalen College weighs 123 pounds. Of him the St. James's Gazette says these matches. The next lightest man was the present Bishop Macdougall (Inte of Labran), who rowed 134 seen a stroke as light as Higgins row successfully with big first class men behind blut-e, y , Spencer Walpots, 126 pounds (who steered Oxford in 1850), rowed stroke

of the Ballol College eight in 1858 when they won the -The Hon, P. Le Poor Trouch, for ton years attached to the logation at Washington, most of the time as private secretary to Sir Edward Thornton, who valued Secretary of Embassy. He is brother to the Earl of Clancarty, whose family is remotely linked to the Macar-thys, Earls of that lik, whose title was attained and whose estates were confiscated for the last Earl's participation in the Pretender's cause. It has been estimated that these estates are now or at least were before the antirent movement, worth \$1,000,000 a year. Only a small sortion of them is in the hands of Lord Claucarty french's grandfather was an eminent diplomatist, and gave so much satisfaction in Holland that he was created toyed by his grandson. Mr. Tremeli is very well known in New York and Newcort.

-At the Bristol Assizes, in England, the her day a derman mame to trains sions, was tried for steezeling money belonging in his employers, who are millers and bescult makers at Reistol and Newport. The case raised the question windler the neurised was a sent or servant to the prosecutors, and Level Coloridge direcivil the jury to find a verdict of not cuity. This have ever, a portion of the jury refused to do, and they sent to the Judge a message which he described as the "most extraordinary which a Judge ever received from a jury. They is wanted to look, for themselves at the law." If for iship discharged the jury, and the prosecutors de termined not to proceed with the evidence on other in-dictinents. times was then set at liberty, the Judge remarking that there was abundant evidence that he had inscendingted himself and appropriated his employers' money. It was, perhaps, a little hard on the ury, says the Manchester Gannibus, to consure them for not acting at once on the dictum of the Judge.

-Intending purchasers of Cremona fiddles will do well to read and possiler the case of Hodges are Channet, tried in London the other day before Mr. Justice violius, living at Gateshead, and the defendant has a well known shop in Wardour street. Mr. Hosiges called at the shop and was shown a visite, for which the price asked was £150, but which he finally bought for £55, the defendant representing that it was made by Carlo Ber-gonzi one of the finest of the Cremonese makers or the last century. It turned out to be not a Carlo Bergonii, though it hore his label, but the work of a much later manufacturer, probably of the present contury. The franktiess of the defendant throughout the case was a mirable. He confessed that he had bought the visible Paris and himself put the label into it. The Jate "Where did you get it from?" Defendant always have some about." "Why did you d Because people will not buy a violin without a name on it? M. Change afterward admitted that his father had been one of the founders of the school of reprinducers" of old violins, and that a large manufacture of these antique instruments exists at the present Meifcourt, in Lorraine. The jury gave a vertice of the

In Berthold Auerbach, says the Pull Mail Suggette, the Germans and also the Jews lose on of most popular writers. There is nothing in the party tions by which Anerbach is most generally know show that he was at once a Hebrew by race a life by religion, and a Hebrew, moreover, by his passionate devotion to all that is honorable in the narrient and dis-tinctive customs of his people. Most of his read-to and think of him as a thorough the man; but has be used to pathics are minifested chiefly and strongly in all three of his works—his solution of the complete will not three of his works—his collision of the compacts well used spinoza, his "Life of spinoza" in the graphical rounder, rather than a systematic historical stade and he Judalem in Compaction with No.Len Literature. It was probably this inst production which survey it was probably this inst production which survey is whereas there was no make an energy flower with the result of the creeks which is all leaves to the result which is not proved to said Nesember of the creeks which posity is make to them as the creek the brings and to a strain a proved to the mach the result which posity is make to them as the first him brings out to a strainer in proved the hepset out part had been to the action of mosters through the creeks the hepset out part had been a transported by the contract of mosters through the contract of mosters through the contract of the contract of mosters through the contract of the contr